

INTRODUCTION 3

LANDMARKS

Omyma Meabed

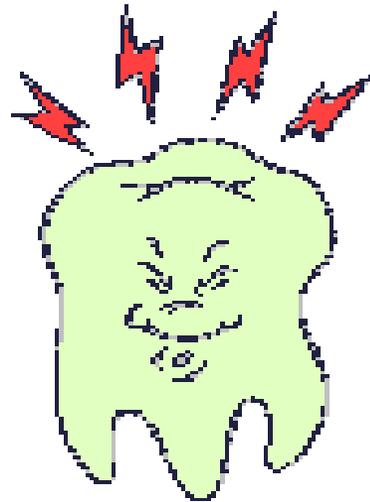
Land marks

Elevations

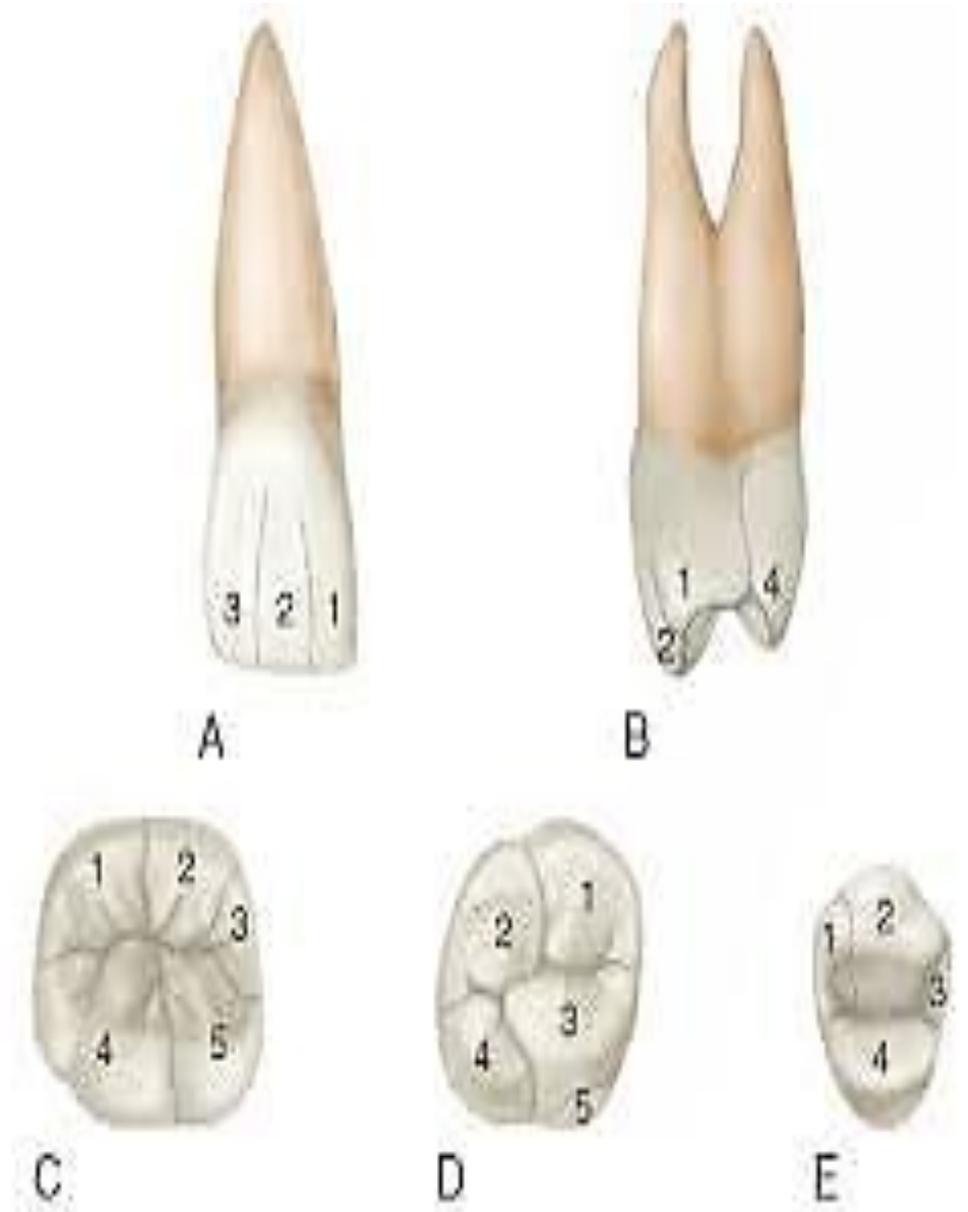
Ridges

Lobe (cusp, mamelons,
cingulum)

tubercle



- **Lobe**: is the primary center of calcification differentiate into **cusp** ,**mamelons** and **cingulum**.
- Each tooth developed from 4 lobes 3 buccal and one lingual except:
- Lower second premolar and lower first molar have 5 : lobes 3 buccal 2 lingual



- **Peg shaped lateral: less than 4 lobes**

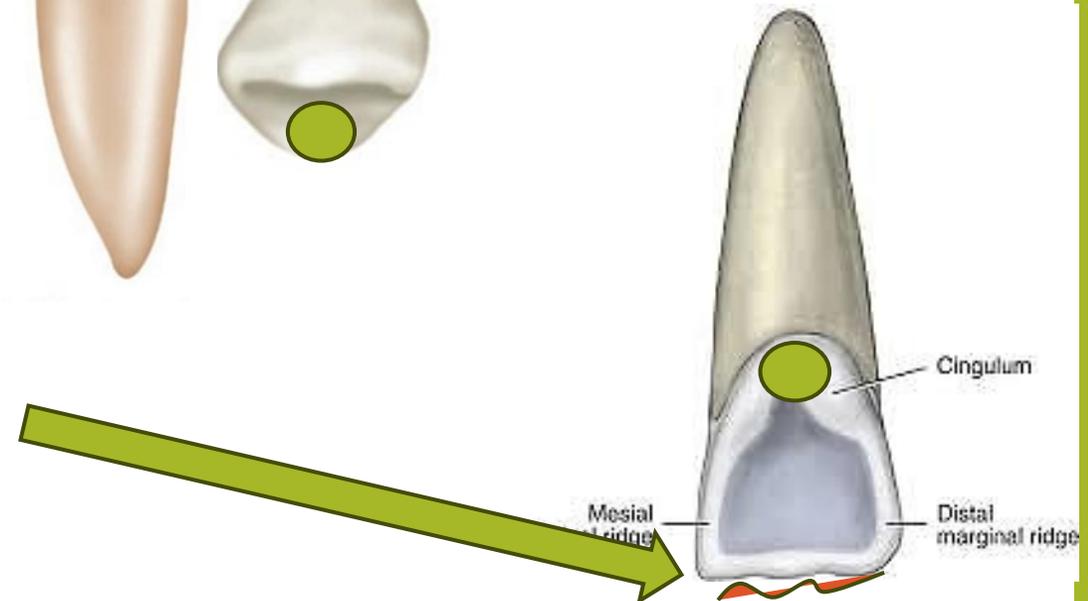
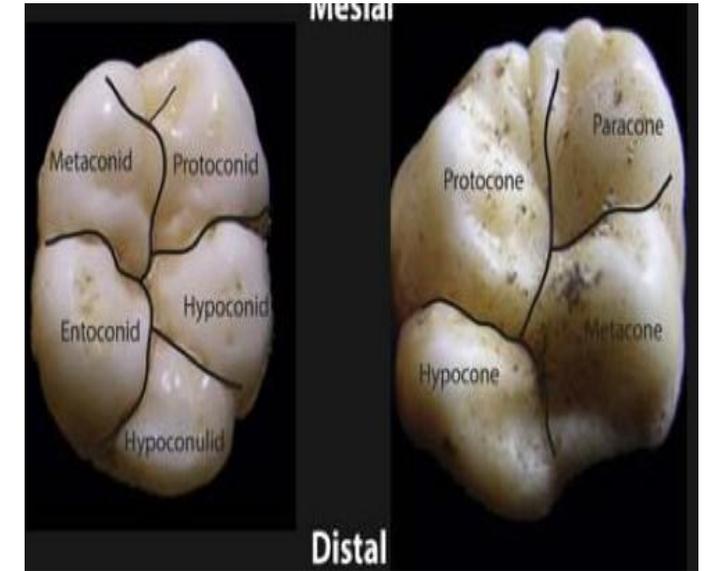
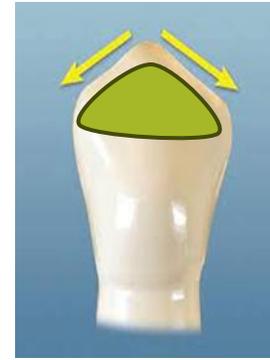


- **Supernumerary teeth: may have less than 3 lobes**



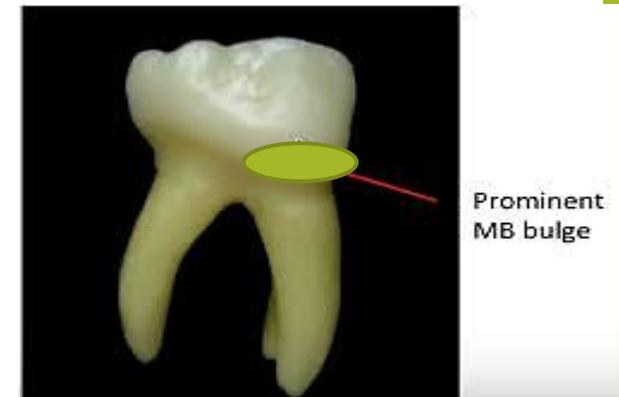
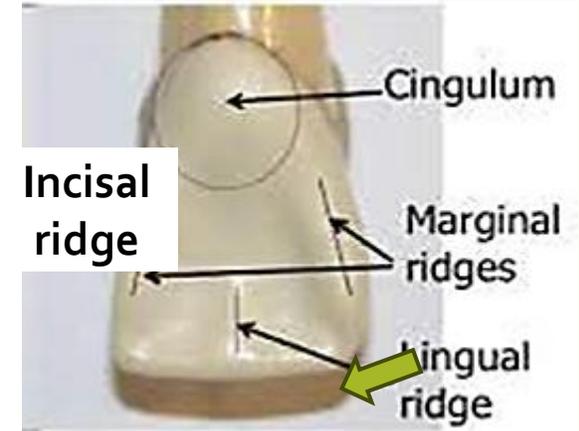
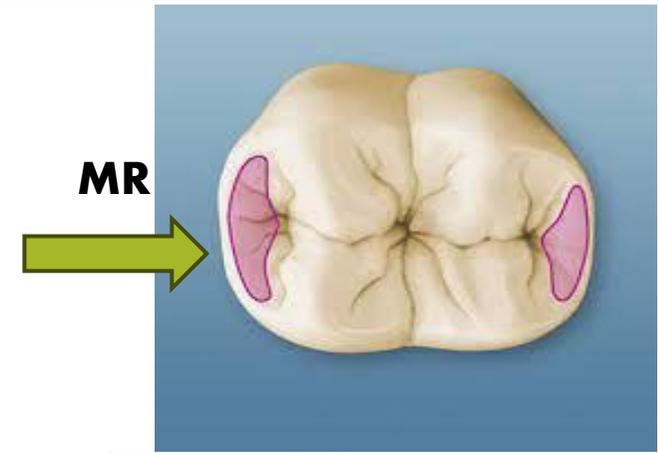
Lobe maturation

- **A cusp:** is an elevation on the crown portion of a tooth
- each cusp has 2 cusp arms seen from buccal aspect and pyramidal ridge seen from occlusal aspect.
- **A cingulum:** is the lingual lobe of an anterior tooth.
- It makes up the bulk of the cervical third of the lingual surface.
- It is a convexity mesiodistally encircling the lingual surface at the cervical third, can be seen also from proximal and incisal aspect.
- Mamelons: A mamelon is any one of the three rounded protuberances found on the incisal ridges of newly erupted incisor teeth



Ridges

- **A ridge is any linear elevation on the surface of a tooth and is named according to its location (e.g., buccal ridge, incisal ridge, marginal ridge, lingual ridge).**
- **Marginal ridges:** are those rounded borders of the enamel that form the mesial and distal margins of the occlusal surfaces of premolars and molars and the mesial and distal margins of the lingual surfaces of the incisors and canines.
- **Incisal ridge:** found on lingual surface of incisors with attrition turned into edge
- **Cervical ridge:** found in the cervical one third of all teeth on buccal aspect as a horizontal linear elevation. It is well developed on deciduous first molar followed by second deciduous molar



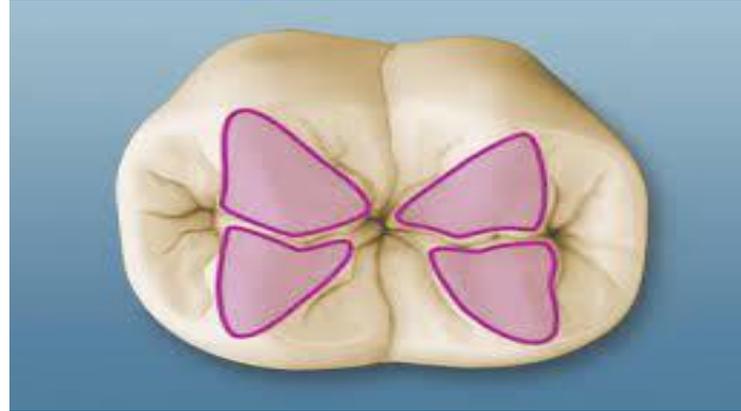
- **Labial ridge:** on upper and lower canines labial aspect vertically from cusp tip to cervical ridge
- **Buccal ridge:** on upper and lower premolars



- **Lingual ridge:** on upper canine run from cusp tip to cingulum, on lower canine constricted to incisal third



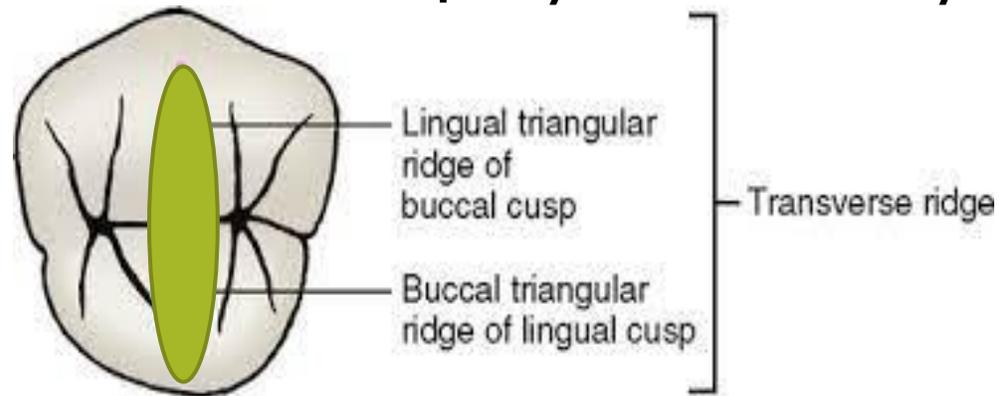
- **Triangular ridges** descend from the tips of the cusps of molars and premolars toward the central part of the occlusal surfaces.



- **Cusp slopes** resemble two sides of a triangle. They are named mesial and distal cusp slopes. Distal cusp slope is longer than mesial cusp slope except upper 4 and deciduous canines where mesial slope is longer.



- **A transverse ridge:** is the union of two triangular ridges crossing transversely the surface of a posterior tooth in lower 4 only called snake eyes



- **The oblique ridge:** is a ridge crossing obliquely the occlusal surfaces of maxillary molars and formed by the union of the triangular ridge of the distobuccal cusp and mesiolingual cusp, found on upper E (DECIDUOUS.....)

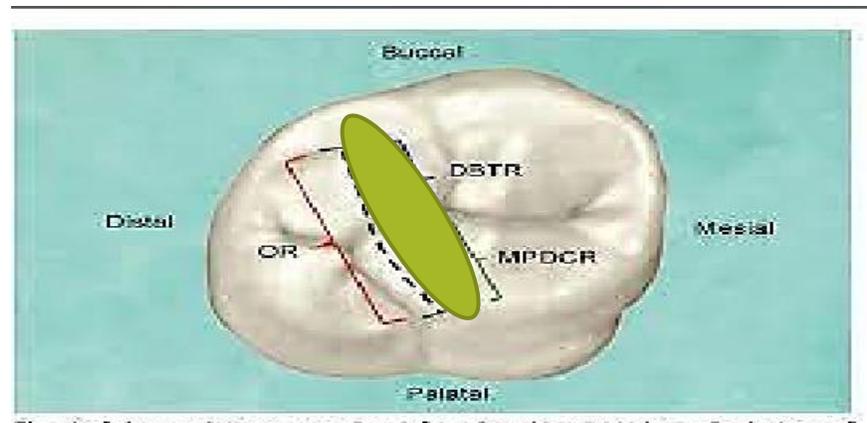
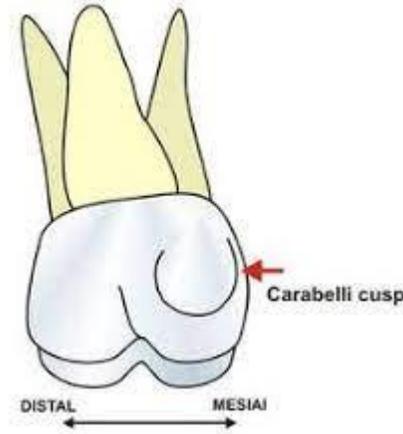


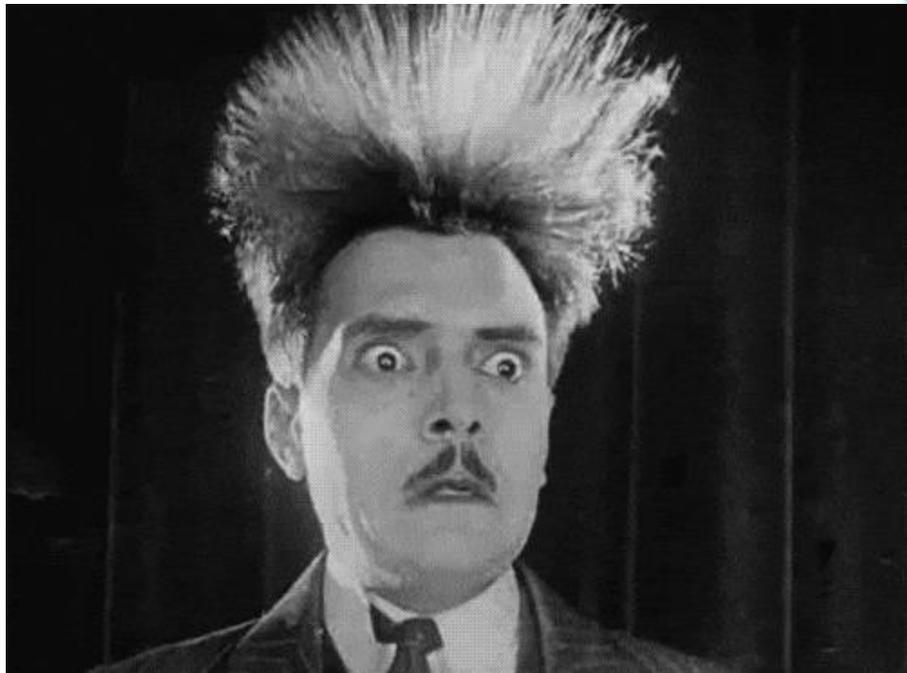
Fig. 2. Schematic representation of molars showing the articulation of

TUBERCLE

(**Cusp of Carabelli**): is a small elevation found on some portion of the crown. It is produced by excessive localized formation of enamel.

- It may be found on lingual surface of upper 6 and upper E.
- Eagles cusp: excessive localized enamel formation at the lingual surface of anterior teeth over cingulum





This Photo by Unknown Author is licensed under [CCBY](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).



**Reconnect
your mind**

1- Marginal ridges in anterior teeth present on.....

- a- Buccal aspect b- Lingual aspect c- Incisal aspect d- Mesial aspect

2-The crown may be divided into thirds in horizontal direction as.....

- a- Occlusal -middle-cervical b- Mesial- middle –distal
c- Cervical- middle- apical d- buccal- middle- lingual

3-Which of the following couldn't be considered as a point angle..

- a- labio-lingo-Incisal b- labio-disto-incisal
c- lingo- mesio-incisal d- labio-mesio-incisal

4- prominent lingual ridge divided the lingual fossa into 2 fossae in

- a- lower permanent canine b- upper permanent canine
c- lower first premolar d- upper second premolar



Crypt

Is a bony space in the alveolar bone containing the developing unerupted tooth



Socket

Is a bony space in the alveolar bone containing the roots of erupted tooth



